

Influence of Inflowing Land Characteristics on Separation of Parent-Child Residence and Urban-Rural Differences

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Abstract

This article utilizes the 2015 Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey data in China and the city characteristics data of prefecture-level cities to study the impact of the characteristics of the inflow area on the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families. Model analysis results show that: migrant families choose to flow to a certain city not only because the corresponding city have a higher level of economic development and a higher proportion of tertiary industry in GDP, so that they can get a higher probability of employment, but also hope to enjoy the basic education services of cities. The impact of urban per capita GDP, industrial structure, elementary education, and annual average wage level on parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families is more obvious than that of rural-urban migrant families. And house prices have a more obvious inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families. With the strengthening of the family migration trend, the policy makers should face up to the needs of migrant families, especially the rural-urban migrant families, to better promote the parent-child reunion of migrant families.

Key words: inflowing land characteristics; separation of parent-child residence; urban-rural differences

Introduction

With the deepening of China's urbanization process, the wave of population migration flows from individual migration to family migration has become increasingly prominent. The number of migrant children continues to grow rapidly and has become an important part of the migration wave. According to statistics, the number of children of

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migrant workers moving into cities reached 13.67 million in school students in the national compulsory education stage in 2015, and the left-behind children in rural areas is 201.924 million. Compared with 2010, the number of children of migrant workers moving into cities (116.771 million) increased by 17.13%, while the left-behind children in rural areas is 11.10 % lower than in 2010 (227.151 million) (Ministry of Education,2010,2015). This indicates that in the national compulsory education stage in 2015, about 40% of the children of migrant workers move and receive education in the city. And the proportion of couples who are working outside the home while bringing underage children into the city is increasing. The family migration of the floating population in China has entered the second stage, from the reunion of husband and wife to the stage of reunion of parents and children.

Family reunification is a basic human right, which plays an important role in the survival and development of the floating population, the harmony and stability of their families, even the harmony and cohesion of the whole society. While the separation of settlement and residence is one of the main characteristics of China's urban and rural population movement, also one of its social consequences (Fan, 2011). The immediate family members of the floating population, especially the underage children who follow their parents to the cities and towns, are conducive to the healthy growth of the children; while it also brings higher cost of living to the family, as well as the demand of educational/medical care and other related social service resources. Whether an underage child moves with, it may be a strategic choice to maximize the economic utility of the family; it also reflects the degree of inclusion and acceptance of public policies in the inflow area (Yang Juhua, 2015). So, at present, how to make a decision about the living arrangement of floating family for their underage children, to left behind or move with? What are the main factors that prevent underage children from moving with their parents?

This study uses the 2015 Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey data in China (Monitoring Data”) to describe the status and main features of parent-child residential separation in migrant families, to explore the related factors that lead to the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families from the perspective of the characteristics of the inflow area; at last to puts forward some suggestions on how to promote the family reunion of the underage children with their parents. This article defines the family as a nuclear family. The separation of parent-child residency is defined as the situation in which underage children under the age of 18 and their parents (or one of the parents) do not live together in the inflow area.

Literature Review and Research Hypothesis

Literature review

With the new trend of population migration since 2000, researchers have studied the scale, process and characteristics of family migration of floating population. In terms of the scale of family migration of floating population, according to the fifth census data, Chou calculates that the proportion of floating population whose householder and spouse are both migrant population is as high as 47% in 2000 (Chou, 2004). According to the National Bureau of Statistics data in 2005, Li estimates that one-fourth of floating population who migrant with their families, while in Beijing, Wuhan, Suzhou, Shenzhen and Shanghai, one-third of migrant workers live together as families (Li, 2014). According to the Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey data in China 2010, Sheng Yinan calculates that the outgoing population of 2 to 4 people of one household accounted for 70% (Sheng, 2013). Yang also calculates that nearly two-thirds of the nuclear families have achieved complete family migration (Yang, 2013). According to the Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey data in China 2015, Han calculates that there are nearly 72.26% of Shanxi's migrant families have realized family migration. Although the data and statistical calibres of the above studies are not necessarily comparable to each other, all of them show the trend of family migration in nuclear families.

In the past, there are three theoretical explanations for the factors that affect the migration behavior of migrant families.

The first one is the new economics of migration theory which takes full account of the role of family in the process of migration. The purpose of migration is not only to maximize expected income, but also minimize risks to household. (Massey et al, 1993). It has been found that the basic characteristics of migrant families include family size, employment status of family members, economic status of family, are the important factors influencing family migration decisions (Yuan, 2008). When the floating population in rural areas carries children to move, it has obvious "boy preference", while the girl is in obvious disadvantage. At the same time, the possibility of migrants' children in pre-school moving with them is significantly higher than that of migrants' children in primary school and junior middle school (Lv et al., 2013). The higher the monthly income of migrant families in the inflow areas, the greater the possibility of family migration; while the more the amount of remittances to their homes, the lower the integrity of migrant families (Yang et al., 2015). The migration experience of the former is the main factor to impel the subsequent migration of family members (Yang & Shi, 2008).

The second one is the family life cycle theory which is widely used to examine the timing of a series of social behaviors in families, especially nuclear families. For the family life cycle theory, marriage and childbirth are two important events, and they are the sign of dividing the family life cycle. Family migration pattern is not only closely related to the stage of the family life cycle, but also changes with family life cycle. For example, marriage will increase the possibility of family migration (Shao & Zhang, 2012; Hong, 2007), while the increase in the number of children may increase the possibility of separation of migrant families. (Yang et al., 2015). But it still remains disputable whether non-working-age family members will hinder family migration. Some studies have found that children and the elderly will reduce the possibility of couples going out (Sheng, 2014; Zhou, 2004), while the other studies have found that the preschool and school-age children are more likely to impel couples to go out. Only when the child is still a baby, the wife is more likely to stay unilaterally (Li & Zhang, 2016).

The third one is the institutional and structural barriers. Institutional barriers mainly refer to the urban-rural differences caused by the household registration system (hukou), which divides the Chinese into rural and urban people, forming two different social identities. The household registration system (hukou) also divides the floating population into rural-urban migrants and urban-urban migrants. As an immigrant, the rural-urban floating population who has the dual disadvantages of being a rural and an outsider will never get rid of the farmer identity. It has been found that the rural-urban floating population is more likely to be separated from the core family members than the urban-urban floating population. And the ratio of floating population living separated from family members increases with the enlargement of administrative areas that flow across. That is, the ratio is successively decreasing within the inter-provincial migration, the intra-provincial migration, and the intra-city cross-counties flows (Yang & Chen, 2013). This shows that the migration pattern is not only subject to the nature of household registration, but also subject to the location of household registration, as well as the degree of institutional and structural constraints (Yang, 2015). Structural barriers are mainly reflected in the huge gaps in the development of China's regions, such as the differences between coastal areas and inland areas, eastern and western, central cities and marginal areas. For the central region and cross-county migrants, the proportion of complete family migration is the highest, and family reunion are less frequent and shorter. While in developed and underdeveloped areas, the proportion of complete family migration is low (Yang, 2013).

In addition, in terms of the characteristics of inflow area, according to the fifth and sixth census data, the population flow in China is mainly concentrated in eastern regions. And the floating population in this area accounts for the proportion of floating population in the whole country is maintained at around 2/3. At the same time, the trend of floating population gathering to megacities is still strengthening (Tong & Wang, 2015). Different from earlier research that economic interests have always been the most fundamental factor in the voluntary migration of the population (Zhou, 2000), and recent studies have found that the role of economic development in 2010 in absorbing foreign labor is weakening compared to 2000. The labor chooses to migrate to a city not only for higher wages and higher employment probability in the city, but also for access to public services such as the basic education and medical services in the city. But the regression results after the variable standardization show that, the coefficient of the effect of public services on the flow of labor is still smaller than that of wages (Xia & Lu, 2015). Zhang et al. believed that the development of the tertiary industry and higher employee wages are important factors for cities to attract migrants within and outside the province. Social public resources have a greater impact on the floating population inside the province, while employment rate and urbanization level have a greater impact on the floating population outside the province (Zhang & Cen, 2014). The industrial structure (the output value ratio of the tertiary industry to the secondary industry) and public services have a significant impact on the choice of the inflow area (Tong & Wang, 2015). Other studies have compared the differences in inclusiveness and fairness of floating population in large cities where migrants congregate. For example, Beijing has been committed to strengthening innovative management and services, including the floating population in the top-level design, formulating functional zones and industrial development plans, leading the floating population to achieve a rational and orderly flow (Yu, 2013). Shenzhen as a typical young immigrant city, however, its management of non-registered people face severe challenges, such as the difficulty in statistics of non-registered population, the shortage of basic public service resources, the severe situation of social security management, the imperfection of management laws and regulations, the low level of education and the collision of multicultural (Mou & Wang, 2013). To some extent, these characteristics may lead to different results in family migration.

Above all, some achievements have been made in the research on family migration, but there are still some shortcomings. Firstly, the family type includes single family, nuclear family and extended family. Although

most studies define migrant family as nuclear family and decompose extended family into multiple nuclear family, they do not strictly distinguish the age of the offspring in the nuclear family and whether they are married or childbirth (Li & Zhang, 2016). Actually, if the children in an extended family (include parents, children, and grandchildren) are married or live alone, we are more concerned about whether the children live with their minor grandchildren. Secondly, the study about how individual or family characteristics affect individual migration has accumulated abundant achievements (Lu, 2011). For family migration, the characteristics of inflow areas such as average wage income, house costs, public services and so on are also important to migration of family members. But the study on the characteristics of inflow areas mainly involves the differences in economic development level, the number of employment opportunities and so on, lacking of overall analysis. This article will analyze the impact of the characteristics of the inflow areas on the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families, which will help deepen the understanding of the factors affecting floating children's migration and provide reference for the formulation and improvement of migrant children's welfare policies.

2.2 Research hypothesis

The per capita GDP of the city reflects the level of economic development and the employment opportunities in the city. Studies have found that the level of regional economic development has a significant role in promoting semi-family and family migration. That is, the higher the level of economic development, the higher the incidence of family migration (Wang Wengang et al., 2017). The finding is examined in this paper. That is hypothesis one: the higher the per capita GDP of the city, the less the possibility of the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families.

Secondly, the floating population tends to gather in cities with more job opportunities and high wages. So, the high average wage of city can also promote family migration. And we get hypothesis two: the higher the average wage in city, the less the possibility of the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families. At the same time, with the industrial structure transformation and upgrading in recent years, the capacity of the secondary industry to absorb floating population is decreasing, while the capacity of cities with a high output value ratio of the tertiary industry to the secondary industry to absorb floating population is increasing (Xia Yiran et al., 2015), which can provide more employment opportunities for family members of migrant families. And we get hypothesis three: the higher ratio of the tertiary industry 's share of GDP to the proportion of

the second industry to GDP, the less the possibility of the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families.

Then, along with the advancement of population urbanization, the population chooses to migrate to a city not only for higher wages and higher employment probability in the city, but also for access to public services such as the basic education and medical services in the city. As for underage children, parents may be more concerned about the opportunities and quality of their basic education. So, we get hypothesis four: the better the basic education in cities, the less the possibility of the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families. In addition, for migrant families, having enough ability to buy or rent a house can increase the possibility of family migration. Generally, cities with higher house prices tend to have higher rents. High house prices will become an important factor in curbing population inflows and the parent-child reunion of migrant families. Therefore, we get hypothesis five: the higher the average urban house price, the greater the possibility of the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families.

Lastly, there is relatively little analysis of heterogeneity of rural and urban in the impact of inflow area characteristics on the parent-child residential separation of migrant families in the literature for the moment. However, in the context of China's long-term urban-rural dual economic structure, there are significant differences between urban and rural families in income, parents' education level and so on. The difference between urban and rural household registration(hukou) constitutes a basic inequality structure in China's urban labor market. Whether it is sector entry, occupational gains and salary income level, rural migrant workers are always at a disadvantage compared to urban registered laborers (Li Jun, Gu Yanfeng, 2011). Therefore, this article also analyzes the differences between rural-urban migrant families and urban-urban migrant families.

Data, Variables and Methods

Data

The individual and family level data in this paper are from the Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey data in China 2015. The survey was organized and coordinated by the National Health and Family Planning Commission Migrants Population Services Management Department and conducted by China Population and Development Research Center. The basic sampling frame is the data of the annual report of the whole floating population of 31 provinces, districts, municipalities and Xinjiang production and construction corps in 2012. And the stratified, multi-stage and proportional PPS sampling are

adopted. The overall sample are the migrant population who come to live in the local area one month before the survey, but not registered residence in the district (county or city), and 15 years old or older by May 2015 (except for the separation of registered and actual residences in the municipal district)². The effective sample size of the survey is 206,200. The city level data are calculated based on the 2014 China City Statistical Yearbook and the China Statistical Yearbook for Regional Economic. In this study, we select a sample of migrant families who are married, have a spouse, and currently have underage children (children aged 0-17 years). After matching the individual and family level data with the city level data, 109,915 samples are obtained as the analytic target of this paper.

Definition of Variables

Dependent Variable

Previous studies have divided four migrant patterns based on the completeness of family functions, the whole family migration, the separation of parents from their children, the spouse migrants with their children, the spouse migrants alone (Yang Zhongyan et al., 2015). This article focuses on the separation of residence between parents and children. Therefore, the dependent variables are divided into two categories, one is the parent-child agglomeration type, and the other is the parent-child separation type. The parent-child separation type includes the partial separation between the parent and child (specifically includes the separation between the parents and some of their underage children, the separation between the spouse and all their underage children, the separation between the spouse and some of their underage children) and the total separation (specifically includes two types of migrants: couples and spouse).

Independent variable

Including the socioeconomic status of the family and the characteristics of inflow area two sets of variables.

Firstly, the socioeconomic status of the family is measured by the annual per capita income of the family in the local area and the average educational level of the parents.

Secondly, the characteristics of inflow area include the following variables:

per capita GDP: the per capita GDP of inflow area is calculated by dividing the GDP of each city by the resident population in 2014, the unit

² National Health and Family Planning Commission. 2017. Report on China's Migrant Population Development 2016. Beijing: China Population Publishing House. PP:222-223.

is “yuan/person:”, which is used to measure the level of economic development of the city.

average wage: measured by the average annual salary of employees in each city in 2014.

industrial structure: the ratio of the tertiary industry's share of GDP to the proportion of the second industry to GDP in each city in 2014.

elementary education: measured by the number of primary school teachers among 100 primary school students in each city in 2014.

house price: the average house price in all provinces (municipalities directly under the central government) in 2014³.

Control variable

It has been found that the ratio of migrants living separated from family members increases with the enlargement of administrative areas that flow across. That is, the ratio is successively decreasing within the inter-provincial migration, the intra-provincial migration, and the intra-city cross-counties flows. (Yang Juhua, 2015). At the same time, with the increase in the number of children (family members under the age of 15) in the family, the incidence of family migration has increased significantly (Wang Wengang et al., 2017). Therefore, this article incorporates the range of family migration and the number of children as control variables into the model analysis.

Research Methods

This article matches the data of the Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey in China to the city characteristics data of prefectural-level city or provincial-level. The binary logistic model is used to examine the influence of the characteristics of inflow area on whether the parent-child reunion of migrant families or not (1 is parent-child reunion, 0 is parent-child separation). At the same time, there may be differences in the mechanism of the effect of the characteristics of the inflow area on the parent-child residence arrangement between the rural-urban migrant families and the rural-urban migrant families. Therefore, a comparative analysis of two subsamples of rural-urban migrant families and urban-urban migrant families will be conducted below. See Table 1 for a description of the general characteristics of the variables.

³ The data comes from the website of the National Bureau of Statistics. Since it is impossible to find the whole city-level house price data, it is replaced by the provincial-level house price data.

Table1: General Characteristics of the Variables

Variable	Variable Description			
Dependent variable		Rural-urban migrant family	Urban-urban migrant family	The whole migrant family
Migrant patterns (%)	1=parent-child reunion	64.98	71.38	65.87
	0=parent-child separation	35.02	28.62	34.13
Independent variable				
Annual family income (Yuan, log)	Mean	10.10	10.36	10.14
	SD	0.59	0.65	0.61
Educational level of parents	1=Primary school and below	9.11	1.81	8.09
	2=Junior high school	59.08	22.47	53.96
	3=High school (Secondary technical school / Secondary professional school) and above	31.81	75.72	37.94
Per capita GDP (Yuan, Ln)	Mean	11.06	11.10	11.06
	SD	0.51	0.49	0.51
Average annual wages (Yuan, Ln)	Mean	10.96	11.02	10.97
	SD	0.23	0.27	0.24
Industrial structure	Mean	1.10	1.38	1.14
	SD	0.71	0.97	0.76
Elementary education	Mean	5.88	5.91	5.88
	SD	1.07	1.01	1.06
House price (Yuan /	Mean	8.78	8.89	8.80
	SD	0.40	0.48	0.41

per square, Ln)				
Control variable				
Migration range	1= inter-provincial migration	50.85	48.08	50.47
	0= intra-provincial migration	49.15	51.92	49.53
Number of children	1=only child	53.85	77.01	57.09
	2=two children	40.72	21.38	38.02
	3=three or more	5.42	1.61	4.89
Sample size	-	94,563	15,352	109,915

Data Analysis Results

Table 2 shows the results of logistic regression model analysis of the effects of family socioeconomic status and inflow area characteristics on the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families. Clustering of data may lead to deviation of standard error estimation, which are corrected by using robust standard errors in this article.

Table 2: Logistic regression model for influencing factors of parent-child separation in migrant families

Modle1	Variable	Hazard ratio	SE
Family SES	Annual family income	1.577***	(0.023)
	Educational level of parents (Primary school and below)		
	Junior high school	1.300***	(0.022)
	High school (Secondary technical school / Secondary professional school) and above	1.357***	(0.026)
Characteristic of inflow area	Urban per capita GDP	1.530***	(0.030)
	Urban average annual wages	0.619***	(0.033)
	Industrial structure	1.488***	(0.016)

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	Elementary education	1.207***	(0.008)
	House price	0.460***	(0.012)
Control variable	Migration range	0.596***	(0.009)
	Number of children (one)		
	two	0.746***	(0.011)
	Three or more	0.602***	(0.018)
Constant term		6.782***	(2.734)
Log pseudo likelihood	aa-67035.839	-	-
Pseudo R2	0.049	-	-
Notes: (1) N=109915; (2) * sig<0.05, ** sig<0.01, *** sig<0.001.			

Model 1 examines the influencing factors of parent-child residential separation in all migrant families. Firstly, in terms of the impact of family socioeconomic status, under the same conditions, for every 1 unit increase in family annual income (logarithm), the odds ratio of parent-child reunion increases by 57.7%. Compared with families whose parents have an average educational level of primary school and below, the odds ratio of parent-child reunion in families whose parents have an average educational level of junior high school is increased by 30%, and the odds ratio of parent-child reunion in families whose parents have an average educational level of high school is increased by 35.7%.

Secondly, in terms of the characteristics of inflow area, under the same conditions, for every 1 unit increase in the logarithm of urban per capita GDP, the odds ratio of family parent-child reunion increases by 53%. It suggests that the higher the per capita GDP of the urban, the less likely the migrant family will be separated from each other. It confirms hypothesis 1. Similarly, both the higher the ratio of the tertiary industry's share of GDP to the proportion of the second industry to GDP and the improvement of urban elementary education have a significant positive effect on the parent-child reunion of migrant families. It confirms hypothesis 3 and hypothesis 4. But the house price and the average annual urban wage have played a role in restraining the parent-child reunion of migrant families. Specifically, for every unit increase in house price, the odds ratio of parent-child reunion of migrant families decreases by 54%. It confirms hypothesis 5. At the same time, for every unit increase of urban average annual wage, the odds ratio of parent-child reunion of migrant families decreases by 38.1%. Hypothesis 2 has not

been proved. This may be related to the fact that the migrant population tend to be at the low-end labor market in the inflow area. In economically developed cities, the average high wage in the city does not represent the real income of the migrant population.

In terms of control variable, both the range of family migration and the number of children have played a role in restraining the parent-child reunion of migrant families. This indicates that the possibility of parent-child residency separation is greater in families with more than 1 children and the inter-provincial migrant family.

In order to further investigate the relationship between the flowing characteristics of migrant families and the separation of parent-child residency, the rural-urban migrant families and urban-urban migrant families are respectively analyzed in model 2 and model 3. (see table 3).

Table3: Logistic regression model for the impacts of parent-child separation in rural-urban migration family and urban-urban migration family

Variable	Modle2: rural-urban migration family		Modle3: urban-urban migration family	
	Hazard ratio	SE	Hazard ratio	SE
Annual family income	1.484***	(0.024)	1.836***	(0.077)
Educational level of parents (Primary school and below)				
Junior high school	1.247***	(0.023)	1.213***	(0.123)
High school (Secondary technical school / Secondary professional school) and above	1.355***	(0.027)	1.304***	(0.124)
Urban per capita GDP	1.486***	(0.031)	2.086***	(0.119)
Urban average annual wages	0.617***	(0.035)	0.467***	(0.071)
Industrial structure	1.431***	(0.017)	1.625***	(0.048)
Elementary education	1.199***	(0.009)	1.226***	(0.024)
House price	0.429***	(0.011)	0.714***	(0.053)

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Migration range	0.600***	(0.010)	0.638***	(0.027)
Number of children (one)				
two	0.742***	(0.011)	0.788***	(0.036)
Three and more	0.604***	(0.019)	0.503***	(0.070)
Constant term	36.885***	(16.285)	0.015***	(0.016)
Log pseudo likelihood	-58191.527	-	-8659.346	-
Pseudo R2	0.050	-	0.058	-
n	94563		15352	
Notes: * sig<0.05, ** sig<0.01, *** sig<0.001.				

It can be seen from Table 3 that, in terms of the socioeconomic status of the family, other conditions in the control model are the same, the socioeconomic status of the family has a significant positive impact on both the rural-urban migrant families and urban-urban migrant families. The positive impact of family annual income on parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families (1.836 times) is greater than that of rural-urban migrant families (1.484 times). Compared with families whose parents have an average educational level of primary school and below, the positive impact of families whose parents have an average educational level of junior high school and high school on the rural-urban migrant families (1.247 times and 1.355 times respectively) is greater than the rural-urban migrant families (1.213 times and 1.304 times respectively). It means that family human capital is more helpful to improve the probability of parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families than urban migrant families.

Then, in terms of the characteristics of inflow area, under the same conditions, the impact of urban per capita GDP, industrial structure and elementary education on promoting parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families is more obvious than rural-urban migrant families. And be similarly to model 1, the house price and the average annual urban wage also exert an inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of the rural-urban migrant families and the rural-urban migrant families. However, their effects are different. Specifically, for every one unit increase in house price, the odds ratio of parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families decreases by 57.1%, but the odds ratio of parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families decreases by only 28.6%. For every one unit increase in the logarithm of the average annual urban wage, the odds ratio of parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant

families decreases by 38.3%, but the odds ratio of parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families decreases by 53.3%. This shows that the house price has a more obvious inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families, while the urban average annual wage has a stronger inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families. The reason might be that the high house prices (and the rents) make it harder for rural-urban migrant families at a socioeconomic disadvantage to achieve parent-child reunion than urban-urban migrant families. And the rural-urban migrants generally work in the secondary labor market. To take root in cities, they have to tolerate low wages and poor living conditions. Therefore, the urban average annual wage has less inhibitory effect on its family reunion than the urban-urban migrants.

Finally, compared with the urban-urban migrant families, the range of family migration and the number of children have more obvious inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of the rural-urban migrant families.

Conclusion and Discussion

This article uses the 2015 Migrants Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey data in China and the city characteristics data of prefecture-level cities to study the impact of the characteristics of inflow area on the separation of parent-child residency in migrant families and compares the differences between the rural-urban migrant families and urban-urban migrant families.

The model estimation results show that, in terms of the family characteristics, both economic capital and human capital of families can significantly promote parent-child reunion of migrant families. But from different family types, the positive impact of family annual income on parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families is greater than that of rural-urban migrant families, and the positive impact of the educational level of parents on the rural-urban migrant families is greater than the rural-urban migrant families. It means that the investment of human capital should be further increased in migrant families, especially in rural-urban migrant families. And various educational and vocational training policies should be developed to promote the accumulation of human capital, thereby to facilitate the parent-child reunion in the inflow area.

In terms of the characteristics of inflow area, firstly, migrant families choose to migrate to a certain city not only because the city's high level of economic development, developed tertiary industry and abundant employment opportunities, but also hope to enjoy the city's basic education services. The better the basic education, the less the possibility

of parent-child separation in migrant families. Compared with rural-urban migrant families, the urban per capita GDP, industrial structure and basic education conditions have more obvious impact on promoting parent-child reunion in urban-urban migrant families. Secondly, house prices and urban average annual wages have a significant inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of migrant families. Specifically, house prices have a more obvious inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families, and urban average annual wages have a stronger inhibitory effect on the parent-child reunion of urban-urban migrant families. This means that rising house prices are more unfavorable to the parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families. Finally, compared with urban-urban migrant families, the range of family migration and the number of children have more obvious inhibitory effects on the parent-child reunion of rural-urban migrant families.

In fact, the policy of equalization of public services can alleviate the situation of population gathering in big cities with good public services and high wages to some extent and can alleviate the pressure of public services supply in big cities. With the wave of family migration of floating population, policy makers should face up to the actual needs of migrant families. On the one hand, they should effectively improve the living conditions of migrant families and provide preferential policies for rent subsidies and purchase loans for them, especially for rural-urban migrant families. On the other hand, they should pay more attention to the public service needs of migrant families, such as basic education and medical service needs, etc. and include the floating population into the scope of equalization of urban public services, to promote the reunion of parents and children of migrant families.

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